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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists and describes approximately 200 materials on the subject of non-formal education and health. Materials include books, pamphlets, journal articles, monographs, manuals, practical materials, guides, audio-cassettes, and government reports. Most of the materials were published or produced during the period 1976 to 1981. In selecting materials for the bibliography, the authors focused on the traditional areas of curative and preventive care and on the newer area of promotive care. The bibliography is organized by the following topics: Health, Community Health Delivery Systems and Projects, Family and Child Health, Health Education, Health Paraprofessionals, Integrating Health Activities in Development Programs, Nutrition and Health, and Recent Acquisitions. For each entry, information is presented on author or editor, title, date of production of publication, sponsoring institution, pagination, annotation, and ordering information. Some of the titles are presented in the German and French languages, but all the annotations are in English. Mention is made in the annotation if the language of the material is other than English. (DB)

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY #2

Non-Formal Education and Health:

A Selected, Annotated Bibliography

Prepared by
the Staff of the
Non-Formal Education Information Center

1981

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTER

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FOREWORD

This second in a series of Annotated Bibliographies brings together a wealth of recent literature on the subject of non-formal education and health. All of the sources included are known to the NFE Information Center through the contribution of development planners, practitioners, and researchers who participate in the Center's worldwide exchange network. Because of the "fugitive" nature of many of the materials we have included full information on document sources to assist readers in acquiring items of interest.

Special attention within the topic of non-formal education and health is given to the more traditional areas of curative and preventive care and, increasingly, to the newer area of promotive care. Those who focus on the promotion of health within the community suggest that any effective health program must be concerned with improving the socio-economic as well as the physical conditions which affect health.

Many of the non-formal education projects described in the literature are noteworthy in their attempts to have modern health practices build on, rather than replace, indigenous health care systems. An issue which receives much consideration in this regard is the use of paraprofessionals in extending health care and in promoting community efforts to improve conditions upon which better health ultimately depends.

A limited approach to the present subject area was made in 1979 when the Non-Formal Education Information Center published an issue of The NFE Exchange on the theme of "New Roles for Health Workers" (Issue No. 15, 1979/1). Featured in that issue was a "Select Bibliography on Health and Nutrition." The present bibliography is far broader in scope, covering eight general areas of health and non-formal education. For the most part, emphasis is on literature of the last five years, or since 1976.

We welcome suggestions from our readers and invite new contributions related to this important area of interest.

Joan M. Claffey
Director
NFE Information Center

This series of Annotated Bibliographies is published by the Non-Formal Education Information Center in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, Development Support Bureau, Office of Education.

1.0 GENERAL

Brictson, Robert C. Implications of Health Care Futures for Medical Education. 1979. Available from Robert C. Brictson, Office of Medical Education and Research, Michigan State University, A306 Fee Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Examines changes in the field of health care and their implications for the medical education of physicians, allied health workers, and the public. 21 pp.

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Chowdhury, A.Q. and Kamal Islam. Medical Education and Its Relevance to Community Health Care in Bangladesh. 1977. People's Health Care Center, P.O. Nayarhat, Via Dharmai, Dacca District, Bangladesh.

Discusses the numerous medical problems in Bangladesh: one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates, inadequate number of doctors and hospital beds in rural areas, medical education oriented toward overstaffed urban centers, etc. The rich are subsidized; the rural people suffer. The author concludes that health education should be changed to include work in rural health centers, equip doctors to lead health teams, make general medical knowledge and tools available to more people, and cooperate with other developing countries in manufacturing pharmaceuticals and setting up technological research centers. 9 pp.

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Ciba Foundation. Health and Industrial Growth. Symposium 32. 1975. Associated Scientific Publishers, P.O. Box 211, Amsterdam, Netherlands; or American Elsevier, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Papers presented at a symposium on Health and Industrial Growth held 11-13 September 1974, in London, England. Discussions on problems of harmful side-effects of industrial growth; UK's control of pollution; industrial growing pains of developing countries and different viewpoints from Ghana, Iran, India, South-East Asia, and Japan on the impact of industrialization on health. Some conclusions are as follows: Health education should equip people to take some responsibility for their own health; administrative fragmentation can have adverse effects on health services; medical services should be designed to serve the whole population. The book is of special interest to development planners, health-care workers, industrial sociologists and psychologists, and concerned general readers. 267 pp.

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Ciba Foundation. Human Rights in Health. Symposium 23. 1974. Associated Scientific Publishers, P.O. Box 211, Amsterdam, Netherlands; or American Elsevier, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Final report of a symposium held 4-6 July 1973 at the Ciba Foundation, London, England. Presentations and discussions include these four categories: present situations around the world; barriers to development; suggestions for every person to have certain essentials; estimated costs and social changes. Participants' recommendations, which emphasize the potential contributions of basic health measures for the deprived, are useful to economic and health service planners. The editors assume that there are four basic human rights for every person: safe water, enough food, protection against disease, and control of fertility. They conclude that it is possible for every human being to have these essentials of healthy existence if present knowledge is applied. 304 pp.

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Contact. Christian Medical Commission, World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Discusses issues related to health, healing, and role of the churches in health care. Also focuses on innovative approaches to improve health-care delivery systems.

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Fako, T.T. (ed.). Health/Illness and the Socio-Cultural Background. 1980. National Institute of Development and Cultural Research (NIR), University College of Botswana, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

Presents the proceedings of a seminar examining general aspects of health and nutrition in Botswana, as well as health education approaches and socio-cultural considerations. Of special interest are: an article on the importance of "Community Participation in Health Education"; two articles on health education through radio and radio campaigns; one on the influence and participation of "The Family in Primary Health Care"; and the final article by the editor entitled "Health and the Socio-Cultural Background." 151 pp.

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Fleury, Jean-Marc. "Medicine: The Best of Both Worlds?" IDRC Report. Vol. 6, No. 2, 1977. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Discusses changing viewpoints about the role of traditional medicine in Africa. Focusing on the activities of the department for "healers' medicine" in Zaire's National Research and Development Board, the author describes the efforts of modern medicine to understand traditional treatments for physical and psychological disorders. The department divides responsibility among its sections: the botany and pharmacology sections analyze the medicinal plants used by healers; an ethnomedicine section studies the causes of diseases and the effectiveness of traditional treatments; the psychopathology section examines traditional therapies for psychological disorders; and the anthroposociology section examines the relationship between healers and their environment. pp. 6-7.

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"Gesundheit und Entwicklung." Internationale Entwicklung. Osterreichische Forschungsstiftung fur Entwicklungshilfe, Turkenstrasse 3/111, 1090 Vienna, Austria.

Three issues focus on Health and Development. Part I (1976/IV) examines fundamental problems and considerations related to health and development; Part II (1977/I) discusses issues related to general and specialized health care; Part III (1977/II) examines alternatives, cites various case studies, and assesses the current status of health services. Articles are in German or English.

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Gish, Oscar and Loretta Lee Feller. Planning Pharmaceuticals for Primary Health Care: The Supply and Utilization of Drugs in the Third World. Monograph Series No. 2. 1979. International Health Programs, American Public Health Association, 1015 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Provides an overview of basic issues involved in the supply and utilization of drugs in developing countries. Chapters include topics such as the problem of what works, what does not work, and why; selection, procurement, utilization, and distribution of pharmaceuticals; and ways to improve performance. Appendices include a model list of essential drugs, and types of abuses in patent-licensing agreements. The authors assume that all countries should work toward increased self-reliance in drug production by developing policies toward widespread coverage of basic primary health-care services. 138 pp.

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Helen Keller International, Inc. (HKI). Blindness in the Developing World: A Background Paper. 1980. Helen Keller International, Inc., 22 West 14th Street, New York, New York 10011, USA.

Radiates the heartening message inspired by the advances of medical technology that certain types of blindness are curable and that appropriately designed educational and rehabilitative programs could achieve a greater social incorporation of blind persons. In the context of higher rates of blindness and acute shortages of services for the blind in developing countries, this report provides information on educational, rehabilitative, funding, and research services which serve the blind. 22 pp.

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Jordan, Jeffrey L. Rural Health Care and International Development in Africa: With Additional Reference to Asia and Latin America. Exchange Bibliography No. 1409. 1977. Council of Planning Libraries, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856, USA.

A list of readings intended to contribute to a conceptual discussion of health and development as well as provide development planners and researchers on health and agriculture with greater access to some of the resources on the subject. Materials fall under ten categories: health and development, integrated delivery of rural health care, health and population, health planning, traditional medicine, maternal-child health, training of health personnel, economics of disease, basic sources in health economics, and country studies. 38 pp.

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Lambrecht, Frank L. "Dangerous Developments." IDRC Reports. Vol. 9, No. 4, January 1981. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Focuses attention on the health hazards created by development. Examples drawn primarily from developing countries illustrate how irrigation systems, crops, plants, animals, as well as processes of human migration and colonization engender new patterns of disease — especially those diseases caused by certain insects, rodents and reptiles. pp. 4-6.

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Medico Friend Circle Bulletin. 50, LIC Quarters, Pune 411016, India.

Discusses problems related to health services and health education in India and worldwide, where the rural masses, the urban poor, and the inaccessible must be reached "so that the link between poverty and poor health can be broken." Monthly.

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Nadim, Nawal El Messiri. Rural Health Care in Egypt. IDRC-TS15e. 1980. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Presents information gathered during a 1977-78 research project describing and analyzing the formal and informal health services in rural Egypt, and their interrelationships. The aim was to understand traditional healers and the modern medical system and the knowledge and attitudes of villagers toward illness, treatment, and personnel. Some conclusions of the study are that preventive medicine be emphasized; that traditional practitioners should become part of the formal health system; and that villagers rate the increased availability of pharmaceuticals as a most important need. 40 pp.

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Nzungu et al. Sante et Tradition: Proverbes et Coutumes Relatifs a la Sante. Illustrated Brochure No. 17. n.d. Bureau D'Etudes et de Recherche pour la Promotion de la Sante, P.O. Box 1977, Kangu-Mayombe, Zaire.

Traditional concepts of health, causes of disease and traditional cures, and the role of folk healers are noted. Cites proverbs from Zaire and other countries, interpreting them in the context of health. Explores means of practicing parallel traditional and modern medicine. In French. 59 pp.

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Voluntary Action. "Health Policy and Community Health." Vol. 23, No. 1, July-August 1980. Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development, D-12 Gulmohar Park, New Delhi 110 049, India.

A collection of articles which challenges the present rationale, structure, operational bias, and the ultimate effectiveness of the national health system of India. The chief issues of contention are that health services in India benefit the medical profession, the drug industry, and elitist groups. The alternatives suggested are a demystification of preventive and curative practices which would make means and knowledge of health care more accessible to the masses; a greater application of indigenous health practices; and a widespread use of volunteer and paramedic services. 136 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). World Health Index: 1958-1980. 1980. WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Guides identification of WHO publications on country-specific health projects and other subjects relating to health, including many studies on major diseases prevalent in the Third World. 12 pp.

****

Zschock, Dieter K. Health Care Financing in Developing Countries. Monograph Series No. 1. 1979. International Health Programs, American Public Health Association, 1015 18th Street, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

Provides an overview for understanding health-care financing in developing countries, discussing basic problems and directions for finding solutions. The key topics are defining health-sector dimensions, identifying and evaluating health-care support, and analyzing the implications of the research findings. There are case studies of Colombia, South Korea, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, and Botswana. The author concludes that health-care support must be linked with major changes in delivery technologies, improved coordination among health-sector activities, and a commitment to the expansion of health-care coverage to entire populations. 82 pp.

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2.0 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH

Bloem, Kenneth, Stephen Joseph, Ned Wallace, and Joe Wray (eds.). Appropriate Technology in Health in Developing Countries. 1976. Pan-American Health Organization, 525 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Proceedings of a conference sponsored by the National Council for International Health in Washington 16-17 December 1976, the publication is especially valuable for the reports of its six panels and subsequent discussions. The panels covered: Health Resources - Physical; Health Resources - Personnel; Service Infrastructure and Administration; Environment; Food Production and Utilization; and Impediments to Appropriate Technology. 96 pp. + appendices.

****

Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development (CCPD). On Appropriate Technology: 2. CCPD Documents 16. 1979. World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

A packet of various leaflets, listings, reprints, and indexes on appropriate technology from the standpoint of developing countries. While intended for general use and broad in scope, much of the information would be of great value in the practical aspects of adapting health projects to local conditions.

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England, Roger (compiler). How to Make Basic Hospital Equipment. 1979. Intermediate Technology Publications, Ltd., 9 King Street, London WC2E 8HN, England, UK.

A useful, practical handbook showing how much of the basic and important equipment upon which health services depend in developing countries can be made locally without highly trained professionals and large financial investments. 86 pp.

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King, Maurice H. Tecnicas de Laboratorio El Medico Rural. 1973. Editorial Pax-Mexico, Libreria Carlos Cesarman, S.A., Apdo. Postal 45-009, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico. (Originally published in English as A Medical Laboratory for Developing Countries. 1973. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, USA.)

The book, written in a straightforward, simple style, contains a substantial guide to laboratory techniques for the diagnosis of many common diseases. In Spanish. 200 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). Appropriate Technology for Health Directory. Revised edition. 1980. WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Third edition of this Directory, which includes 418 entries from 83 countries, with a separate listing of international organizations. 199 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). Appropriate Technology for Health Newsletter. WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Discusses developments in the field of appropriate technology related to health within WHO and in other organizations interested in the subject throughout the world. In English, French, and Spanish. Three issues a year.

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3.0 COMMUNITY HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND PROJECTS

ACTION/Peace Corps. The State of the Art of Delivering Low Cost Health Services in Developing Countries. Program Training Journal, Reprint Series No. 22. 1977. ACTION/Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525, USA.

Provides extensive summaries of the results of the 1976 American Public Health Association (APHA) study described in the second APHA entry below. The study covered low-cost, health-delivery projects in countries throughout East Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. 104 pp.

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American Public Health Association (APHA). Health Information Exchange: Project Capsule. 1979. APHA, 1015 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

Provides basic information on health-care projects located in a number of Latin American, Caribbean, African, Asian, and Middle Eastern countries. Lists donors and sponsors for the projects, highlights major health problems and project activities, and outlines major strategies for getting data and effecting solutions. 10 pp.

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American Public Health Association (APHA). The State of the Art of Delivering Low Cost Health Services in Developing Countries: A Summary Study of 180 Health Projects. 1977. International Health Programs, APHA, 1015 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Describes a study carried out during 1976 on innovative practices in low-cost health-delivery systems. The study analyzed 180 health projects in 54 developing countries to determine the extent of innovative practices, identify trends in the delivery of health services, and assess needs. Also discusses family planning, health education, health manpower utilization and training, and project planning, management, and evaluation. 62 pp. + appendices.

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Barrow, R. Nita. "Rural Basic Health Services: The Lardin Gabas Way." Contact 41. October 1977. Christian Medical Commission, World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Describes a Nigerian program which stresses active community involvement in providing health-care services. In addition to building a clinic, communities select and sponsor village health workers who attend a three-month training course at a centralized facility. The training focuses on the use of parables, drama, songs, and other traditional methods of learning as the most appropriate tools of health education. pp. 1-8.

****

Behrhorst, Carroll. "The Chimaltenango Development Project." Contact 19. February 1974. Christian Medical Commission, World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Summarizes the salient features of a multi-faceted health program in Guatemala. Describes how social and economic conditions in Chimaltenango required the project to attend to land tenure and agricultural production as well as providing curative services. pp. 1-10.

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Belcher, D.W., F.K. Wurope, I.M. Laurie, K. Kwobia, and S.K. Avle. Experience in Selecting, Training and Supervising Interviewers in a Rural Health Project: Danfa Project, Ghana. Monograph Series No. 11. 1976. The University of Ghana Medical School, P.O. Box 4236, Accra, Ghana; or UCLA School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA.

Describes some of the techniques employed by the project planners to carry out a survey in Ghana, designed to obtain accurate longitudinal information about the health status and problems of rural mothers and children, and a host of related social data. 27 pp. + appendices. (Belcher and his associates have also published other details of much interest on the Danfa Project in earlier monographs in this series: No. 10, "Mapping and House-Numbering Methods in a Rural Health Project...," 1976, 15 pp. and No. 9, Conducting a Rural Health Survey: Experience from the Village Health Survey..., 1975, 59 pp. + appendices.)

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Blumhagen, Rex and Jeanne Blumhagen. Family Health Care: A Rural Health Care Delivery Scheme. 1974. Medical Assistance Programs, Inc., Box 850, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, USA.

Describes the planning and implementation of a comprehensive rural health program in Afghanistan. Discusses the role and training of the volunteer village health advisor, the physician's assistant, and nutritionists, all of whom serve as paraprofessionals in the system of rural clinics. 105 pp.

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Centro para el Desarrollo Social y Economica. Servicio Popular de Salud: SEPSA. January 1970. Inquiries may be addressed to the Centro para el Desarrollo Social y Economica, La Paz, Bolivia.

Describes a project started in 1966 to provide health care in areas lacking the more involved methods of health delivery. In many places SEPSA services were initiated through mobile health units. The trend has since shifted toward permanent, continuously supervised health posts which are self-supporting, and provide treatment on a membership or a fee-for-service basis as well as preventive and educational programs. 6 pp.

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Danusugondho, Sumarto. Developing Educational Strategies and Health Care in 60 Villages, East Java - Indonesia. 1978. Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development (RIHED), CSSDI Building, Hend Mui Terrace, Singapore 5, Republic of Singapore.

Paper presented at the RIHED Regional Seminar on Higher Education and Basic Health Needs, 21-23 December 1978, at Chiang Mai, Thailand. Describes the ongoing efforts of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, to develop a model curriculum for "community oriented doctors" -- as one key objective in extending health-care delivery to a rural population scattered over hundreds of islands. Both the educational programs and the implementation of the larger national effort are concisely set forth. 16 pp.

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Denny, Kevin M. A Review of Alternative Approaches to Health Care Delivery in Developing Countries. 1974. Management Sciences for Health, One Broadway, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, USA.

Contains summaries of new health-care approaches in 14 countries, most of which train and utilize a variety of paraprofessional workers. Each project description includes a list of names and addresses of persons to contact for further information.

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Development Communication Report. Special issue on "Primary Health Care." No. 27, July 1979. Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Contains several articles and much other material of great value to health program planners and practitioners. To be noted are Cecile de Sweener, "Community, Communication and the Health Practitioner" (pp. 1,3); Royal D. Colle, "Communication for Paraprofessionals..." (pp. 2-3); James E. Sarn, "Popular Planning and Radiophonic Schools: Nicaragua's PRACS Program" (pp. 4-5); M. Walter Johnson, "Bridging the Medical Language Gap in Alaska" (p. 10); James W. Lea, "Self-Instructional Health Teaching Modules for Africa" (p. 11); and a discussion of Project Piaxtla, a health-care network run by the farm people of Sinaloa in western Mexico.

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de Vinatea C., J. and A. Gil H. Plan de Medicina Comunitaria para el Valle de Nepena. 1976. Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, Departamento Medical, Trujillo, Peru.

Discusses a community-health program which was implemented in the aftermath of an earthquake in an isolated rural district on the west coast of Peru. 26 pp.

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Djukanovic, V. and E. Mach (eds.). Alternative Approaches to Meeting Basic Health Needs in Developing Countries. 1975. World Health Organization (WHO), 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Includes case studies of health projects in a number of developing countries, a discussion of world poverty and health problems, and recommendations to WHO and UNICEF for improving health-care delivery services. 116 pp.

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Flakstad, Nordahl. "Improving Health Begins at Home." IDRC Reports. Vol. 3, No. 4, December 1974. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Describes a simplified medical scheme in Colombia which seeks to identify household members who can decide what to do, or not to do, when others are sick. Small groups of family health leaders are brought together regularly in "family unions" attended by rural health promoters. Mentions efforts being undertaken to make campesinos aware of funding sources for the continuation of the health project once funding from IDRC is no longer available. In French and English. pp. 21-23.

****

Frankel, Larry. Small-Small Catch Monkey: Non-Formal Education and Public Health in Ghana. 1980. Larry Frankel, 2615 Homecrest Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11235, USA.

Explains how a rural community brought clean water and a health clinic to their village through persistent self-help efforts. Instrumental to their success was the use of one-day schools and skit-staging, in which participants define and devise solutions for common problems, then present the results dramatically for the whole community. This encourages further actions. 10 pp.

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Ghana, University of, Medical School and UCLA School of Public Health. The Danfa Comprehensive Rural Health and Family Planning Project, Ghana. Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations from the Final Report. 1979. University of Ghana Medical School, Department of Community Health, P.O. Box 4236, Accra, Ghana; or UCLA School of Public Health, Division of Population, Family and International Health, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA.

Gives a summary description and results of a project funded by USAID and the government of Ghana designed for service, teaching, and research in rural health care and family planning. Describes program components on health education, nutrition, environmental sanitation, training of traditional birth attendants, malaria prophylaxis, immunization, training village health workers, and family planning. Also deals with evaluation, institutional development, and information transfer. Recommendations include testing of a village-based primary care program, and integration of family planning with other health programs. For more information consult the Final Report, available from the same address. 80 pp.

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Hopwood, B.E.C. and H.J. Lovel. The Wallo Exercise. n.d. Available from B.E.C. Hopwood and H.J. Lovel, 1 Park Square West, London NW1 4LJ, England, UK.

A practical aid for those responsible for planning rural health services in Africa. Especially useful for members of the medical profession who design management training courses; the simulation exercise deals with problems of resource allocation and other issues. 10 pp.

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Jambalos, Charo. "A Rural Community Health Programme of the Philippine Catholics." Ideas and Action. No. 116, 1977/3-4. FFHC/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Discusses an experimental approach used by missionaries in Central Luzonlong, Philippines, wherein community action is stimulated through the establishment of health programs. If and when community members decide to initiate such a program, they begin by identifying a local young person to be trained as a paramedic. Training stresses not only basic medical services (both modern and traditional) but also the paramedic's role as catalyst in facilitating participation, planning, and problem-solving by community people. Published in English, French, and Spanish. pp. 26-28.

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Korea Health Development Institute (KHDI). KHDI Report: 1978-1979. 1979. KHDI, C.P.O. Box 4576, Seoul, Korea.

Describes KHDI's health care services and village-level programs which are linked with existing community development organizations and discusses the improved operational systems and field implementations with governmental agencies. Also summarizes the training for community health practitioners and other phases of the project. 128 pp.

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Mechin, Bernard. "Community Health in Haiti--Participation is the Key." IDRC Reports. Vol. 7, No. 3, September 1978. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Discusses communication strategies used in the Integrated Health and Population Project (PISP) in three rural districts. Describes structures set up to facilitate participation of centrally located doctors, demographers, paramedics, and rural people in providing health services to the community. Also examines training activities geared toward traditional healers, leaders, and local organizations. In English, French and Spanish. pp. 3-5.

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Mullan, Fitzhugh. "La Clinica's Road Show." World Education Reports. No. 17, September 1978. World Education, Inc., 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

Describes how residents in a Spanish-speaking community in the United States joined together to establish a low-cost health clinic. p. 3 +

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Neumann, Alfred K., Frederick T. Sai, and Silas R.A. Dodu. "Danfa Comprehensive Rural Health and Family Planning Project: Ghana -- Research Design." Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and Environmental Child Health. February 1974. J.M.P. Services, Ltd., 2A Drayson Mews, London W8, England, UK.

Discusses research hypotheses and activites. Includes an extensive section on the methodology of the research design. pp. 39-53.

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Newell, Kenneth (ed.). Health By the People. 1975. World Health Organization (WHO), 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Describes a number of case studies in developing countries, many of which have made successful use of paraprofessionals. Also includes a discussion of the problems and issues in planning and evaluating such projects and their contributions to providing better health care. 200 pp.

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Niehoff, Richard O. (ed.). Non-Formal Education and the Rural Poor. 1977. Available from the NFE Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Contains operational generalizations, issues and case studies distilled from the second international conference on non-formal education held at Michigan State University. The discussion of non-formal education in nutrition and health-delivery programs includes descriptions of the Candelaria Comprehensive Health Delivery Project in Colombia and the Chimaltenango Development Project in Guatemala. 248 pp.

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Rural Missionaries of the Philippines Health Team. Guide for Community Based Health Programs. Revised edition. 1978. Rural Missionaries of the Philippines, 2211 Pedro Gil Street, Sta. Ana, Metro Manila, Philippines.

While the preface terms this "a beginning....rather than a complete manual," it is a comprehensive publication of great scope for those "who are willing to share their medical knowledge and skills with the people." The emphasis is always on the practical, gained from direct experience at the community level. Technical material is placed in tandem with simple, effective techniques for relaying information and developing a program through mutual comprehension and agreement with those it seeks to reach. 138 pp.

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Sai, F.T., F.K. Wurapa, and E.K. Quartey-Papafio. "The Danfa Ghana Comprehensive Rural Health and Family Planning Project: A Community Approach." Ghana Medical Journal. Vol. 11, No. 1, March 1972. University of Ghana Medical School, P.O. Box 4236, Accra, Ghana.

Detailed historical account of the project. Discusses project justification, goals and design. pp. 9-17.

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Salubritas. International Health Programs, American Public Health Association, 1015 18th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, USA.

A health information exchange for persons concerned with the delivery of low-cost health services in developing countries. In English, French, and Spanish. Quarterly.

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Shah, M., M.P. Shrestha, and M. Campbell (eds.). Rural Health Needs. IDRC-105e. 1978. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Report of a 1977 seminar on health-care delivery problems. Discusses health services and needs in rural areas of Nepal and provides a detailed description of the Nepal Health Manpower Development Research Project. Pays particular attention to data collection methods and their application in applied research. Also includes papers describing selected health-care programs in Afghanistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. 64 pp.

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Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC). Community Health Programme. 1976. SWRC, Tilonia 305812, Madanganj, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

Excellent description of a basic health-care program in India. Includes evaluations with comments on training programs for village health workers and problems faced by individual health workers in their villages. 64 pp.

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Srisukonth, Laddawan and Claudio Sepulveda-Alvarez (compilers). Special Bibliography for Seminar on Development of Basic Community Services through Primary Health Care. 1979. United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute (UNAPDI), P.O. Box 2-136, Sri Ayudhy Road, Bangkok, Thailand.

Issued in connection with a UNAPDI seminar held 8 May - 15 June 1979, this bibliography offers a good source of published materials on Asian countries. Organized in five sections: health and primary health care; development and rural development; basic needs; basic services; and countries' experience in primary health care. 78 pp.

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UNICEF News. "Health Care for All." Issue 87/.976/1. UNICEF Public Information Division, United Nations. New York, New York 10017, USA.

Entire issue devoted to delivering health-care services. Describes projects in Bangladesh, India, China, and East Africa that use village-level health workers to extend basic health services to remote or poorer communities.

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Vargas, Gonzalez, W. "Programs de Nutricion Applicada en Zonas Rurales de Costa Rica." Assignment Children. No. 35, July-September 1976. UNICEF, Palais Wilson, C.P. 11, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.

The presence of health posts and nutrition and education centers is said to be responsible for the significant declines in infant and child mortality in rural Costa Rica. A health post nromally serves 16 villages of 600 families or 3,000 individuals, emphasizing maternal and child health, first aid, environmental sanitation, health education, and the control of infectious diseases. Located in a village accessible to most of those whom it serves, the health post is staffed by a nurse auxiliary, usually a woman with a year's training in basic health care and a rural health assistant, usually a man whose time is devoted to families in outlying areas. Both workers visit each family in the villages once every six to eight weeks. pp. 81-91.

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Werner, David. Project Pizxtla: Working Towards a Campesino-Run Health Care Network in the Mountainous Reaches of Sinaloa and Durango, Mexico. 1975. The Hesperian Foundation, P.O. Box 1692, Palo Alto, California 94302, USA.

Describes a community health-care scheme involving a network of "outposts" run by auxiliary health workers and supported by a referral system. The project is managed with the long-term view to self-sufficiency and over the years has provided health care for some 10,000 campesinos who pay for treatment in work if they cannot pay in cash.

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World Neighbors in Action. "Healthier Living through Community Effort." Vol. 8, No. 1E. n.d. World Neighbors International Headquarters, 5116 North Portland Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112, USA.

Explains the steps taken to plan and implement Dana Sehat, a health program in Indonesia that is supported by monthly payments from community members. The program stresses community cooperation to make maximum use of existing health facilities and community resources, organize health educatin and preventive activities, and create conditions that promote community health. A "how-to" section outlines nine steps for developing similar programs. 8 pp.

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Yemba, Konde Pambu. "How a Rural Dispensary Becomes a Development Centre." Contact 36. December, 1976. Christian Medical Commission, World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Provides a personal account of how a small local dispensary in a remote locality of Zaier became the center of an extensive health-care and development program in the area. pp. 1-6.

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4.0 FAMILY AND CHILD HEALTH

Arango de Bedoya, Y. and C. Escallon. "Programa de Investigacion En Modelos De Prestacion de Servicios de Salud: Nueva Metodologia Para Adiestramiento de Comadronas, Promotoras de Salud y Auxiliares de Enfermeria." Educacion Medica y Salud. Vol. 9, No. 4, 1975. World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization/Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

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CHILD-to-child Programme. Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH, England, UK.

A newsletter describing CHILD-to-child projects being planned or actually underway in different parts of the world. The projects are designed to teach and encourage children to concern themselves with the health and general development of their younger brothers and sisters. Published irregularly.

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de Hertaing, I. Rotsart and J. Courtejoie. L'Enfant et la Sante. 1980. Bureau de'Etudes et de Recherches pour la Promotion de la Sante, B.P. 1977, Kangu-Mayumbe, Republique du Zaire.

A practical manual for the community health paraprofessional aiming to illuminate the health problems of children. Deals extensively with the causes and symptoms of a wide range of diseases, emphasizing the importance of preventive measures. In French. 478 pp.

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El-Bushra, Judy and Susan Perl. Family Planning Education in Action: Some Community-Centered Approaches. 1976. International Extension College, 131 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PD, England, UK; or International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

Case studies of projects in Asia, Latin America, Africa and Europe illustrate various approaches to family planning education. The cases depict a variety of community settings in which family planning takes place and demonstrate how family planning has been integrated into functional education, community health, agricultural and other activites. Of particular interest is the section on the Danfa Comprehensive Rural Health and Family Planning Project in Ghana. 104 pp.

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Famille et Developpement. Famille et Developpement, 66 Boulevard de la Republique, B.P. 11007, C.D. Annexe, Dakar, Senegal.

Addresses matters of health, nutrition, education, and technology as they relate to the family and development in Africa. In French. Published each trimester.

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"Joining Church and Community Activism: The Child and Family Justice Project." Carnegie Quarterly. Vol. 28, No. 1, Winter 1980. Carnegie Corporation of New York, 437 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

Describes the scope of the Child and Family Justice Project of the National Council of the Churches in Christ (NCC), which is active in 20 states of the USA. The NCC project sets up local committees of church members and resource persons who identify and concentrate on one major issue concerning children in their community. Work of the Lumberton, North Carolina, committee is given as an example. The Lumberton committee is making a federally financed program on Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) more effective in surrounding Robeson County -- a largely rural, low-income area with a population about equally divided among Blacks, Whites, and Native Americans (the Lumbee Indians). pp. 1-5.

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The Journal of Family Welfare. Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021, India.

A quarterly journal for both social workers and the lay public who are interested in the many aspects of family planning including social, cultural, and demographic factors; medical problems and methods of fertility control; and educational questions on marriage and family planning.

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Morley, David. Prioridades en la Salud Infantil. 1977. Editorial Pax-Mexico, Libreria Carlos Cesarman, S.A., Apartado Postal 45-009, Mexico-1, D.F., Mexico.

Spanish translation of Pediatric Priorities in the Developing World. Suggests lines of inquiry for determining of medical priorities, and provides technical information to assist the rural doctor or health promoter deliver child health-care services based on limited resources. 416 pp.

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Nordberg, Olle, Peter Phillips, and Goran Sterky (eds.). Action for Children: Towards an Optimum Child Care Package in Africa. 1975. The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, Ovre Slottsgatan 2, S-752 20, Uppsala, Sweden.

Discusses the background and problems prompting the need for an integrated approach to child health and care in Africa, the child-care package concept, and means to implement it in the face of limited resources and the large numbers needing services. Among several informative pieces, a paper on "Society and the Child: The Problem of Socialization in Africa," provides relevant insights on rearing practices. 238 pp.

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Philippines Department of Health. Bohol Province Maternal Child Health/Family Planning Project: First Annual Report. 1976. Inquiries may be addressed to Dr. Vicente F. Saniel, Bohol Province MCH-based FP Project, Department of Health, Santa Cruz, Manila; or Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion, Dean, Population Institute, University of the Philippines at P. Faura Manila, Philippines.

Pregnant or recently-delivered women and their children are the target population of a project which offers integrated maternal and child health and family-planning services. Launched in November 1974 in a predominantly rural area with a population of several hundred thousand people, the program is scheduled to last five years. Similar programs are in operation in Indonesia, Turkey, and Nigeria. Each project serves as a pilot for the country, and careful attention is paid to its replicability in terms of cost, manpower, and the administrative capacity needed to run the program on a nationwide basis. 23 pp.

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Pradilla, Alberto, Alfredo Aguirre, Parzam Arbab, Alex Cobo, and Rodrigro Guerrero. Candelaria. n.d. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Examines important issues concerning the development of a comprehensive family-care program in Candelaria, Colombia. Presents the results of studies conducted prior to project initiation which demonstrated the inadequacy of the prevaling health system in dealing with the prevalence of disease. A follow-up analysis demonstrates the success of a three-tiered health program that uses health promoters as its basic unit. 25 pp.

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Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL). Enlightening the Family n.d. PBFL, P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya; or Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy.

Designed to help leaders of rural adult groups make discussions and demonstrations lively and interesting. Provides information on nutrition; maternal, child and family health; child development; family planning; and agriculture. 175 pp.

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Unesco. Basic Services for Children in Developing Countries. E/ICEF/L.1342. March 1976. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Calls attention to the urgent needs of children and mothers from the estimated 900 million families living in absolute or near poverty in the rural areas, urban slums, and shanty towns of the low-income countries. Rapid expansion of interrelated basic services in maternal and child care and other health, nutritional and environmental components is strongly recommended, and the means of accomplishing that is discussed. 51 pp.

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5.0 HEALTH EDUCATION

5.1 GENERAL

Cochrane, Susan H., Donald J. O'Hara, and Joanne Leslie. The Effects of Education on Health. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 405. 1980. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

Tries to ascertain some of the effects of education on health in the developing world through review and analysis of relevant mortality data. Though technical in nature, it establishes by recognized statistical techniques significant effects of the level of parental education on child health. This helps to explain why the rate of reduction of mortality seems to have slowed at lower levels of life expectancy than anticipated only a few years ago -- a finding of importance to both the theory and practice of development in the 1980's. 96 pp.

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Leslie, Joanne. Evaluation of Mass Media for Health and Nutrition Education: A Review of the Literature. 1978. Available from Joanne Leslie, 3252 Patterson Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015, USA.

Paper presented at the joint meetings of the World Federation of Public Health Association and the Canadian Public Health Association at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 23-26 May 1978. Provides a review of the available evaluations of projects that use mass media to educate people about health and nutrition in India, the Philippines, Korea, Micronesia, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago. Evaluation outcomes have been grouped together into measurement of outreach, educational objectives, health objectives, and cost. 33 pp.

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Minett, Nancy. A Successful Health Education Program in West Africa. 1980. CARE, Inc., 30 Charlotte Street, P.O. Box 744, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

A report on a project designed to develop health education materials for use in the rural villages of Sierra Leone and the attempt to bring about behavioral change through their use. Questionnaires and surveys were used throughout the project, which the author believes to have been successful. 14 pp. + 13 pp. (Appendix.)

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Minett, Nancy. Health Education: By Whose Standards? Under What Circumstances? 1978. Available from CARE, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, New York 10016, USA.

Paper presented at the joint meetings of the World Federation of Public Health Association and the Canadian Public Health Association, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 23-26 May 1978. Discusses the cultural conditions that need to be considered in any health-education program. Stresses that doctors, medical students, nurses, and paraprofessionals should be educated to understand verbal and non-verbal communication, and to appreciate the sociocultural background of the target population. Emphasizes the value of establishing realistic objectives and precise criteria for evaluating programs, and suggests competency-based training for health workers. Offers helpful tips for planning health-education programs. 13 pp.

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Ramakrishna, B. and Oly Lozada de Izcaray. Potentialities of Opinion Leadership in Non-Formal Education Activities: A Field Experiment in a Rural Community of Estado Yaracuy -- Venezuela. 1977. Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Region Occidental de Venezuela (FUDECO), Apartado Postal 523, Barquisimeto, Venezuela.

Describes an experiment in which five housewives who were identified as opinion leaders were trained by local health personnel in the dissemination of information on the development, causation, and control of a disease (escabiasis) that had generally affected the community. A significant improvement in the knowledge-level on escabiasis of other housewives in the community was observed and attributed to these opinion leadership activities. 39 pp.

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Wang, Virginia Li. "Health Education and Family Planning in the People's Republic of China." International Journal of Health Education. Supplement to Vol. 17, No. 2, April-June 1974. International Journal of Health Education, 3 Rue Viollier, Geneva, Switzerland.

Focuses on the role of health education in the Chinese health-care system and the part played by the health team and the community in this process. Part I identifies a variety of health educators and discusses community participation in health programs. Part II describes China's experience in promoting family planning. 25 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). Health Education: A Programme Review. WHO Offset Publication No. 7. 1974. WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Reviews 25 years of WHO health programs. Pays particular attention to the difficulties that health workers face in introducing health education into their activities. Also highlights efforts to improve health services and increase community participation in health care. Includes a discussion of health-education programs for children and youth. 78 pp.

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5.2 MANUALS, PRACTICAL MATERIALS, AND GUIDES

ACTION/Peace Corps. Community Health Education in Developing Countries. Program and Training Journal, Manual Series 8. 1978. ACTION/Peace Corps, Washington, DC 20525, USA.

Gives concise how-to guidelines for beginning and continuing community-education projects to improve health conditions. Includes a discussion of common problems, a sample survey, ways to collect health education information, examples of educational visual aids, sources of materials, and vocabulary. The authors stress two basic positions for all projects: community problem-solving and the involvement of many community systems. Appropriate for teachers, community extension workers, social workers, well drillers, etc. 209 pp.

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ACTION/Peace Corps. Health and Sanitation Lessons (Africa). Program and Training Journal, Reprint Series No. 27. 1978. ACTION/Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525, USA.

Twenty-six health, nutrition and sanitation lesson plans developed by Peace Corps volunteers in Niger to be used in a variety of ways: home visits, pre- and post-natal consultations, well-baby clinics, and primary school. Can potentially be adopted and used in Francophone African countries, Latin America, and NANEAP. Covers areas of antenatal care, childbirth, and home and maternal and child health clinic visits. 94 pp. + appendices.

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Alfalit. Ciencias 1: El Cuerpo Humano 1 and Ciencias 5: El Cuerpo Humano 2. Alfalit Internacional, Apartado 292, Alajuela, Costa Rica.

Two basic texts in a literacy series. Discuss parts of the body, common diseases and their prevention, basic hygiene, and mental health, among other topics. In Spanish. 2 booklets.

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de Hertaing, I. Rotsart and J. Courtejoie. Education Nutritionelle. n.d. Bureau d'Etudes et de Recherches pour la Promotion de la Sante, P.O. Box 1977, Kangu-Mayombe, Zaire.

One of a series of 16 manuals in French directed at health workers and teachers. Additional topics include pharmacology, tropical diseases, and laboratory techniques. Other materials published by the Bureau include a package of pictures and posters on a wide range of health topics (text in both English and French) and a series of 32 illustrated brochures aimed at a general audience. Brochures discuss health protection, maternal and child health, health education in schools, rural medical facilities, and health and tradition.

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German Adult Education Association. Help Fight Ignorance and Disease: Bilharzia. The German Adult Education Association, Africa Bureau, P.O. Box 9298, Accra, Ghana.

A series of illustrated booklets on ways in which bilharzia can be detected and prevented. 3 booklets.

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Kehrberg, Norma. Good Health: Adult Primer Teacher's Guide. 1977. United Methodist Church, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027, USA.

Two adult literacy books bound together, for use as good-health, community-development program in Nepal. Designed for the teaching of reading, writing, and health content by teachers with a limited educational background. The lessons are built around concepts which can improve the health status of mothers and children. In English and Nepalese. 64 pp.

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Macagba, Rufino L., Jr. Health Care Guidelines for Use in Developing Countries. 1977. World Vision International, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016, USA.

Organized in outline form, this is intended as a step-by-step guide to better health care, showing how even limited community resources can be organized to make a real difference in the level of health. The first part of the publication is devoted to the more common problems affecting the health of the poor in developing countries and how they can be caught to participate in their own health care. Attention is then given to how to develop a program for a chosen population, tailoring it to existing capabilities and needs. Includes sources of teaching materials, recommended publications, sample project forms, etc. 111 pp.

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Macagba, Rufino L., Jr. How to Have a Healthy Family. 1978. World Vision International, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016, USA.

A cartoon booklet designed to reinforce health-education efforts. Self-explanatory drawings, with a few short phrases per page, present simple concepts that families can adopt and carry out themselves to improve their health. 32 pp.

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Minett, Nancy. Health Education: Small Talks. 1979. CARE, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, New York 10016, USA.

A useful instructor's book of 121 picture-lessons based on research done in Sierra Leone. Includes lessons on pregnancy, infant care and nutrition, prevention of common illnesses, and water and wells. Each lesson contains a series of photographs, with explanatory text, and questions for discussion. 176 pp.

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Pisharoti, K.A. Guide to the Integration of Health Education in Environmental Health Programmes. WHO Offset Publication No. 20. 1975. World Health Organization (WHO), 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Designed to stimulate governments to incorporate health education into environmental health training programs. Provides guidelines for the design, development and evaluation of training programs dealing with basic sanitary services such as water supply, waste disposal, vector control, etc. Offers suggestions for bringing about increased community participation in the planning and use of environmental health facilities, and for introducing environmental health education in schools. 88 pp.

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Seaton, Ronald S. and Edith B. Seaton. Here's How: Health and Education by Extension. 1976. William Carey Library, 533 Hermosa Street, South Pasadena, California 91030, USA.

A practical, how-to manual on health extension. Includes four case studies and a discussion of problems and ways of looking at them holistically. 123 pp.

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Scotney, Norman. Health Education: A Manual for Medical Assistants and Other Rural Health Workers. Rural Health Series No. 3. 1976. African Medical and Research Foundation, P.O. Box 30125, Nairobi, Kenya.

Designed as practical aid for health-center personnel. Emphasizes the need to tell villagers the reasons for adopting new health practices as well as teaching them new techniques. Covers such topics as choosing a health problem as the basis for an educational program, "learning by overhearing" as a means of communicating health messages, conducting home visits, and evaluating programs. Appendices include sources of health education assistance, and a brief discussion of the "group method" of disseminating health information. 141 pp.

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UNICEF. Visual Aids for Health Workers in Somalia. n.d. UNICEF, P.O. Box 44145, Nairobi, Kenya.

A packet of flashcards, captioned in Somali, illustrating a variety of common but important health practices, designed either for visual aids in workshop use or as small posters. An accompanying information leaflet gives the captions in both Somali and English.

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World Health Organization (WHO). Workshop on the Development of Education and Information Materials on Family Health (Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition). 1972. Distributed by the Regional Office for the Western Pacific, United Nations, P.O. Box 2932, Manila, Philippines.

Describes the activities of a workshop on developing prototype educational materials linking nutrition, maternal and child health, and family planning. Procedures for pre-testing such materials are included. 87 pp.

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5.3 RADIO, TV, AND AUDIO-CASSETTES

Colle, Royal D. "Guatemala Project: The Traditional Laundering Place as a Nonformal Health Education Setting." Convergence. Vol. 10, No. 2. 1977. International Council for Adult Education, 29 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1B2, Canada.

Describes the Pila Project in Guatemala, which used audio-cassette recorders to communicate health and nutrition messages to Guatemalan women. pp. 32-40.

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Colle, Royal D. and Susana Fernandez de Colle. The Communication Factor in Health and Nutrition Programs: A Case Study from Guatemala. 1976. Available from Royal D. Colle, Department of Communication Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA.

Prepared as a teaching unit for the World Health Organization, the document provides step-by-step guidelines for developing culturally appropriate communications projects. The unit is based on the experience of the Pila Project in Guatemala in which audio-cassette recorders were used to communicate health and nutrition messages to Guatemalan women. 59 pp.

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Foote, Dennis, Edwin Parker, and Heather Hudson. Telemedicine in Alaska: The ATS-6 Satellite Biomedical Demonstration. 1976. Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, USA.

Summarizes the final report of the Applications Technology Satellite-Six (ATS-6) demonstration in Alaska, one of the users of satellite communication for health and education sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. ATS-6 was also sponsored by the Indian Health Service and the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communication. Full use was made of television, two-way audio-hookups, and computer technology to link paramedical workers with field hospitals. Many of the lessons learned with two-way radio in particular could be applied in less developed countries. The report gives both practical and technical detail on how the project evolved, the problems encountered, medical conditions that seemed best suited to such handling (with outcomes of actual cases), and concise recommendations for health care planners. The bibliography offers leads on a number of other medical projects striving to overcome the problems of distance and dispersed population with electronic communication. The appendices give many of the medical forms used in the ATS-6 program. 201 pp. + appendices. (Highlights of the ATS-6 program can also be found in Dennis Foote, "Telemedicine: Health Care for Isolated Areas." Development Communication Report. No. 17, January 1977. Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.)

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Hall, Budd L. Mtu Ni Afya: Tanzania's Health Campaign. Clearinghouse on Development Communication, Academy for Educational Development, 1414 22nd Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Reviews the development of radio forums and mass campaigns in India, Ghana, Cuba and China, and the evolution of radio-study-group campaigns in Tanzania. Provides a complete description of Tanzania's Mtu ni Afya (Man is Health) campaign, with chapters on preparatory activities, study groups in action, evaluation, and its effects and implications. 74 pp.

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"Health Education by Open Broadcast." ICIT Report, No. 15, July 1976. (Now published as Development Communication Report.) Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Describes two non-conventional approaches using radio in teaching health and nutrition among rural adults. One method, typified by Kenya's Swahili-language radio serial on "Giving Birth and Caring for Your Children," uses humor to entertain as it teaches about health. The other approach employs advertising and is being tried in Eduador, Nicaragua, and the Philippines. pp. 1-3.

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Jere, Annette and Frank Youngman. A Consideration of the Proposal for a Mass Radio Learning Group Health Campaign in Botswana in 1978. UBS/DEMS Discussion Paper 108/77. 1977. Southern Office, DEMS, University of Botswana and Swaziland, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

Analyzes the mass Radio Learning Group (RLG) approach as it relates to current health policy in Botswana. The paper concludes that a mass Radio Learning Group approach may not be the best method when the goals include attitudinal change, that planning an RLG takes a great deal of time, and that other media might be more appropriate for the planned health campaign. 18 pp.

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Manhoff International, Inc. Mass Communications for Health and Nutrition Education. 1980 Manhoff International, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

Briefly discusses the effectiveness of mass communication, via the radio, for health and nutrition education. Gives specific examples of short radio scripts on breast-feeding from Ecuador, the Philippines, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, and Indonesia. Describes the International Nutrition Communication Project. 16 pp.

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Reed, Fred W. "Rural Medicine and CB Radios in Guyana." Development Communication Report. No. 24, September 1978. Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Describes an experimental program to make the expertise of qualified physicians, who are few in number, available to paramedics in remote areas of Guyana. Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of using citizen-band radios as a communication system. p. 3.

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Stanley, Joyce and Alisa Lundeen. The Audio Cassette Listening Forums: A Participatory Women's Development Project. n.d. Audio Cassette Listening Forums Project, P.O. Box 764, Arusha, Tanzania.

Discusses ways in which participants can be included in all phases of project planning, implementation, and evaluation. Emphasizes that the goal of the project is to enable women to identify problems in health and nutrition, and work towards their solution with minimal assistance from outside agencies. 96 pp. +

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6.0 HEALTH PARAPROFESSIONALS

Bechtel, Rosanna M. (ed.). SALUS: Low-Cost Rural Health Care and Health Manpower Training. An Annotated Bibliography with Special Emphasis on Developing Countries. Vol. 6. IDRC-153e. 1980. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

This is the sixth in a series of annotated bibliographies, published by IDRC, of special interest to those involved in planning, operating, and evaluating rural health systems. The focus is on new models of health-care delivery and the training and effective utilization of auxiliary health workers. 157 pp. (Previous volumes, with editor and document number, include: Vol. 1. Shahid Ahktar, IDRC-042e, 1975, 164 pp.; Vol. 2. Frances M. Delaney, IDRC-069e, 1976, 182 pp.; Vol. 3. Frances M. Delaney, IDRC-093e, 1977, 189 pp.; Vol. 4. Frances M. Delaney, IDRC-115e, 1979, 186 pp.; Vol. 5. Rosanna M. Bechtel, IDRC-144e, 1980, 194 pp.)

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Chand, A. Dyal and M.M. Karkaria. First Six Monthly Report. n.d.(1979). Comprehensive Health and Development Project, Pachod, District Aurangabad (Maharashtra), India.

Describes a project which includes training of local "dais" (midwives) and other health workers. Discusses problems such as the villagers' reluctance to accept techniques introduced by newly trained dais and the ineffectiveness of culturally inappropriate audio-visual aids used in the health-education program. Report identified the need to overcome clients' reservations and develop materials relevant to local needs. 10 pp.

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Colle, Royal D. et al. Concept Paper: Paraprofessionals in Rural Development. 1979. Rural Development Committee, Center for International Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

Outlines major issues and research variables associated with paraprofessionals. Describes the activities of the Cornell University research project on the role of paraprofessionals in facilitating access of the rural poor to public services. Includes a discussion of the state of the literature, a selected bibliography, and a list of more than 50 health and 30 agriculture projects identified during the first phase of the study. 105 pp. (This paper is a discussion draft which is available to those who are willing to comment on the concepts raised).

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de Tavera, M. Pardo. The Control of Tuberculosis. 1975. Lyceum Press, Inc., Manila, Philippines.

A brief course of instruction for rural, non-professional community health workers, providing information on how to control and prevent tuberculosis. Written in as non-technical language as medical accuracy will allow, the booklet includes objectives, examinations, evaluation of a program, and other procedures. In English and Tagalog. 32 pp.

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Dorozynski, Alexander. "Health Care for the Most People." IDRC Reports. Vol. 5, No. 3, 1976. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Describes the Village Health Worker Program in Iran, an adaptation of China's barefoot doctor program to serve the rural people. Mentions the favorable reaction of the villagers toward the program, and notes that there was no marked preference for men or women in the village health worker role -- an important point in a country where traditionally men are dominant. Available in English, French and Spanish. pp. 8-9.

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Durana, Ines, with Huberte Gautreau et al. Teaching Strategies for Primary Health Care: A Syllabus. 1980. The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, USA.

A practical syllabus for training middle-level paramedical personnel. Contains eleven chapters divided into three sections concerning social process skills, and both community and individual health. Each chapter outlines instructional content, concluding with learning strategies that tie together technical knowledge, students' experience, and the students' future roles. A valuable tool for anyone involved in training primary health-care workers. 176 pp.

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Ennenu, D., M. Marsh, and K.L. Standard. "Programa de Adiestramiento de Assistentes en Salud de la Communidad." Educacion Medica y Salud. Vol. 3, No. 4, 1969. Inquiries on the project may also be addressed to the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.

Discusses a four-month experimental training program for community health aides from a low to middle socioeconomic background. Training gave the aides the basic knowledge to function as auxiliaries under supervision, thereby paving the way for highly trained personnel to devote themselves to the more serious problems. pp. 324-335.

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Lisowski, F.P. "The Barefoot Doctor." Eastern Horizon. Vol. 15, No. 1, 1976. Available from Non-Formal Education Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

A discussion of the most significant medical and health force in China today -- the barefoot doctor. pp. 20-26.

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McNeur, Ronald W. (ed.). The Changing Roles and Education of Health Care Personnel Worldwide in View of the Increase of Basic Health Services. 1978. Society for Health and Human Values, 1100 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107, USA.

A collection of papers presented during a Consultation held at the Rockefeller Foundtation Study and Conference Center in Bellaglo, Italy, 2-7 May 1977. Eleven case studies describe some of the ways in which the roles of health care personnel are changing. Other articles examine trends in health care and discuss their implications for training. 280 pp.

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Neumann, Alfred K., Daniel A. Ampofo, David D. Nicholas, Samuel Ofosu-Amaah, and Frederick K. Wurapa. "Traditional Birth Attendants -- A Key to Rural Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services." Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and Environmental Child Health. February 1974. J.M.P. Services, Ltd., 2A Drayson Mews, London W8, England, UK.

Gives a short overview of attitudes towards midwives in developing countries, highlighting attempts made to incorporate them into existing health care systems. Describes integration of traditional midwives into the Danfa Project and their retraining. pp. 21-27.

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"Paramedical Personnel: Their Use in Family Planning." Reading Rural Development Communications Bulletin 6. March 1979. Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre, University of Reading, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ, England, UK.

Briefly describes the Durango training project in Mexico which added family-planning services to an existing health system by offering special training for basic health workers. pp. 3-5.

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Peng, J.Y., S. Keovichit, and R. MacIntyre (eds.). Role of Traditional Birth Attendants in Family Planning. IDRC-039e. 1974. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Proceedings of an international seminar held in Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur, 19-26 July 1974. Describes the role played by traditional birth attendants and their integration into the family-planning and maternal- and child-care programs in Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia. Analyzes present and future development trends and raises a number of questions concerning the use of traditional birth attendants in health programs. 107 pp.

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Rogers, Everett M. and Douglas S. Solomon. Traditional Midwives as Family-Planning Communicators in Asia. Case Study 1. n.d. East-West Communication Institute, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA.

Reviews the existing literature as well as program experiences related to the use of traditional midwives for communicating family-planning messages in India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Mexico. Offers general guidelines for improving the effectiveness of traditional midwives as family-planning communicators. 143 pp.

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Rural Missionaries of the Philippines Health Team. Manual for Community Health Workers. 1976. Rural Missionaries Health Team, 2215 P. Gil., Sta. Ana, Manila, Philippines.

Written as a reference for rural nonprofessional community health workers, providing principles and suggestions for promoting good health and disease prevention. Discusses observing and reporting, nutrition, maternal and child health, parenthood, first aid, transmission of disease, body systems and common diseases, environment and sanitation, immunication, and medicines. 78 pp.

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Saulniers, Suzanne Smith, with Martha J. Shelby. Rural Primary Health-Care Systems and Problems of Women as Providers: An Example from Haiti. 1980. For further information contact Martha J. Shelby, P.O. Box 1261, Austin, Texas 78767, USA.

A paper contributed to the Fifth World Congress for Rural Sociology. Discusses the peculiar economic and cultural variables which may enhance or constrain the potential role of Haitian rural women as paraprofessional community health agents. 15 pp.

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Singhvi, G.C. "The Edifice of Rural Health Service." Kurukshetra. Vol. 24, No. 20, July 16, 1976. Available from the Publications Division, Patiala House, New Delhi 110 001, India.

Discusses the three-tier organizational structure developed in India to provide health services to rural people. Offers suggestions for the selection, training, and functions of rural medical health workers, who constitute the base of the health delivery system. Outlines recommendations for a three-year training course that would lead to a "Diploma in Rural Health." After seven years of rural experience, holders of the diploma would be eligible for advanced medical training. pp. 14-16.

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Smith, Richard A. (ed.). Manpower and Primary Health Care: Guidelines for Improving/Expanding Health Service Coverage in Developing Countries. 1978. The University Press of Hawaii, 2840 Kolowalu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA.

Describes the MEDEX approach to primary health care, a three-tiered program in which doctors serve as management and technical supervisors who only treat cases that cannot be handled by personnel with less training. Medex, intermediate health workers who serve as a liaison between national and community health programs, supervise villagers trained as community health workers and provide curative services as needed. The book, which is based on experiences in the United States, Micronesia, Africa, South America, and Asia, stresses the need to develop management as well as medical skills while training health workers. Provides detailed guidelines for designing and implementing programs and outlines a competency-based approach to training. 189 pp.

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Storms, Doris M. Training and Use of Auxiliary Health Workers: Lessons from Developing Countries. Monograph Series No. 3. 1979. International Health Programs, American Public Health Association, 1015 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

A practical, how-to source book on ways to plan and carry out the design and management of non-physician, health-provider programs in developing countries. Discusses the recruitment, selection, supervision, continuing education, and evaluation of community health workers at the basic level of health care. The monograph will aid those persons initiating or working with auxiliary health programs to become more aware of what works and some of the guiding principles for general rural health programs. 134 pp.

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Verderese, Maria de Lourdes and Lily M. Turnbull. The Traditional Birth Attendant in Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning. WHO Offset Publication No. 18. 1975. World Health Organization (WHO), 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Based on a worldwide survey, this report provides guidelines for better training and utilization of traditional birth attendants and their supervisors. Also offers suggestions on forming an effective link between locally and centrally organized health-care systems. 111 pp.

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Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI). Teaching Village Health Workers: A Guide to the Process. 1978. VHAI, C/14 Community Centre Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi 110 016, India.

A kit designed to assist those involved in teaching village health workers (VHWs). Part I (71 pp.) points out the benefits of including VHWs in village health teams. Of particular interest is the chapter on curriculum planning and evaluation. This chapter is followed by a discussion of lesson planning (including "what to teach" and "how to teach"), examples of conversations between workers and villagers, and typical cases that workers might encounter. Part 2 (47 pp.) consists of sample course outlines for seven health priorities (care of under-fives; prevention of malnutrition in children; antenatal, maternity and post-natal care; family planning; control of leprosy; prevention of blindness; and control of tuberculosis). Also included in the kit are samples of posters, games, and flashcards used during training.

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Wakeford, R.E. Teaching for Effective Learning: A Short Guide for Teachers of Health Auxiliaries. 1974. Center for Medical Education, University of Dundee, Dundee DDL 4HN, Scotland, UK.

A handbook for trainers that clearly and simply outlines how to plan and evaluate teaching, how to give lectures, how to use audio-visual equipment, etc. 62 pp.

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Wen, Chi. "Training a Million 'Barefoot Doctors'." Prospects. Vol. 4, No. 4, 1975. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

After providing background information about the Chinese rural health-care program, the author describes various ways in which young peasants and educated youth are trained as barefoot doctors. pp. 501-503.

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Werner, David. (English) Where There is No Doctor: A Village Health Care Handbook. 1977. The Hesperian Foundation, P.O. Box 1692, Palo Alto, California 94302, USA. 403 pp. (Spanish) Donde No Hay Doctor: Una guia para los campesinos que viven lejos de los centros medicos. 1975. Available through the Hesperian Foundation or Editorial Pax-Mexico, Liberia Carlos Cesarman, S.A. Rep. Argentina no. 9, Apdo. Postal 45-009, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico.

A guide for the diagnosis and treatment of many common illnesses and for handling emergency situations. Suggests how health workers may effectively interact with villagers and assist them to become active participants in maintaining their own good health. Focuses on both preventive and curative aspects of health and identifies instances when it may be necessary for sick people to seek the guidance of others with more advanced medical training. Also includes explanations of medical terms used and an index of medicines and their uses. Portuguese edition in preparation. 294 pp.

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Werner, David. "The VHW -- Lackey or Liberator?" Medico Friend Circle Bulletin. January 1978. Medico Friend Circle, 21 Nirman Society, Vadodara-390005, India.

A thoughtful discussion on the relationship between the role of the village health worker (VHW) and the political implications of health care. The author, who has spent 12 years working with village health workers and who recently visited 40 government and non-government rural health projects, suggests that in some programs people are regarded as a resource to control disease while in others disease is apparently used as a resource to control people. Thus programs may lie along a continuum between those which are community supportive or community oppressive. The great variation in skills performed by VHWs indicates that their role is influenced less by personal potential, local conditions or available funding than by the biases of planners, consultants, and instructors. Training programs may emphasize developing VHWs who are change agents not just for health care but also for human rights or who are medical auxilaries whose limitations are rigidly predefined. Werner maintains that the latter can have little impact on health and less on the growth of the community. pp. 1-6.

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Wilenski, Peter. The Delivery of Health Services in the People's Republic of China. 1976. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Monograph on the overall health care delivery system in China. Includes a section on the training of auxiliary health personnel, including the barefoot doctor and medical workers. 59 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). Reference Material for Health Auxiliaries and Their Teachers. WHO Offset Publication No. 28. 1976. WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

A valuable bibliography of 400 instructional materials on health and nutrition. Annotations are in English and French. 97 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). The Primary Health Worker. Working Guide, Guidelines for Training, Guidelines for Adaptation. Revised edition. 1980. Health Team Development, Division of Health Manpower Development, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

An illustrated working guide that outlines the structure and content of training for primary health workers in developing countries. Part 1 contains sections on disease, maternal and child care, home sanitation, and community development, among other things. Part 2 offers guidelines for training primary health workers, while Part 3 discusses the adaptation of the book to local conditions. 346 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). Traditional Birth Attendants: An Annotated Bibliography on Their Training, Utilization and Evaluation. HMD/MVR/79.1. 1979. WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

A guide to published materials and resources on traditional birth attendants (TBAs) which WHO has been able to collect from throughout the world. Covers characteristics, practices, beliefs, training and utilization of TBAs, who are estimated to deliver approximately two-thirds of the world's babies, so that such information is available for those involved in relevant research and training projects. 68 pp.

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7.0 INTEGRATING HEALTH ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Ariyaratne, A.T. "Rural Self-Development and Health Care: An Experience from Sri Lanka." In Moin Shoh, Mothura P. Shrestha, and Marilyn Campbell (eds.), Rural Health Needs: Report of a Seminar Held at Pokhara, Nepal, 6-12 October 1977. 1978. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa K1G 3H9, Ontario, Canada.

Discusses activites of the sarvodaya shramadana movement in integrated development and conscious-raising in over 1,000 villages in Sri Lanka, stressing the health and nutrition aspects. pp. 43-46.

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Centre For Population Activities (CEFPA). Planning and Management of Service Delivery Programs in Family Planning, Health and Development. 1978. CEFPA, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 202, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Report on a five-week seminar to develop the management skills of personnel working in health, population education, and integrated education projects directed towards women. Women from 23 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America attended the seminar which stressed the need to design health-delivery systems that include the intended clients as participants. Appendices include an evaluation of the workshop, profiles of the participants, and examples of micro-workshop projects. 13 pp. + appendices.

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Chowdhury, Zafrullah et al. Gonoshasthaya-Kendra. Progress Report No. 6. 1977. People's Health Care Center, P.O. Nayarhat, Via Dhamrai, Dacca District, Bangladesh.

This is a progress report about an integrated rural project in Bangladesh begun under voluntary auspices, that is centered on primary health care and the use of paramedics, but also integrating agricultural, vocational training, and family-planning projects. 10 pp.

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Development Communication Report. "The Nutrition Message and The Mass Media." No. 20, September 1977. Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Much of this issue of DCR is devoted to three articles centering on the main theme. Mark Rosmussen, "Thru Media Strategies Used in Nutrition Education" (pp. 1, 2-3), discusses the strengths and failings of multi-media, advertising, and combined approaches with various examples. Joanne Lesli, "Evaluating Nutrition-Education Projects -- Getting the Message and Acting Upon It" (pp. 1, 3), stresses the criteria and results against which the effectiveness of such projects should be measured. A third article, "Five Nutrition Projects that Use Mass Media" (pp. 4-6), illustrates both the practicality of such an approach and how much is still to be learned in planning future projects. 12 pp.

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Drummond, Therese. Using the Method of Paulo Freire in Nutrition Education: An Experimental Plan for Community Action in Northeast Brazil. Cornell International Nutrition Monograph Series No. 3. 1975. Available from Dr. Michael Latham, Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

Discusses efforts to use Freirean methodology in a trial health and nutrition program in Brazil. At village meetings community members discussed the problems of malnutrition and identified ways they could improve the health of their children. 53 pp.

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Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/World Health Organization (WHO) of the United Nations. Educational Aspects of Family Health and Integrated Rural Development. UN Publication HED/76.1. 1975. FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; or WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Workshop report highlights the communication, training, research, and evaluation aspects of integrated rural development with special emphasis on family health. Stresses the need for national policies on family health and the need for cooperation among local agencies. Provides helpful guidelines for designing integrated rural development plans with family-health programs as a necessary component. 107 pp.

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Guyer, David L. Nutrition and Hunger: Can Voluntary Agencies Meet the Challenge? Occasional Paper No. 1. 1978. Save the Children Federation, Inc., 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA.

In this paper for the XI International Congress of Nutrition, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 30 August 1978, the author notes the past record of voluntary agencies and flexible response to problems of world hunger. He advances, and approves, the view that nutrition interventions alone are not enough; greater attention must henceforth be given to integrated approaches that continue to stress active grassroots involvement in development work. 22 pp.

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Kale, Pratima and Philip H. Coombs. Social Work and Research Centre: An Integrated Team Approach in India. Case Study from a Project to Help Practitioners Help the Rural Poor. 1978. International Council for Educational Development, P.O. Box 217, Essex, Connecticut 06246, USA.

Detailed case study of a non-governmental organization's efforts to establish a community-based, integrated rural-development program. Health and nutrition are important components of the project which also seeks to link efforts with those of private and government agencies operating in the area. 74 pp.

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King, Maurice, Felicity King, David Morley, Leslie Burgess, and Ann Burgess. Nutrition for Developing Countries. 1972. Oxford University Press, P.O. Box 72532, Nairobi, Kenya.

Aimed at village health workers. Explains and illustrates elements of good nutrition and suggests ways in which such concepts can be communicated to villagers. Also discusses obstacles within a family or community that prevent good nutrition, and steps which workers can take to involve community members in promoting better health. Appendices explain terminology used and the metric system. The book is organized as a reference manual, by chapter and sections within chapters, without page numbering. (A Spanish-language edition by Maurice H. King, Alimentacion: Su Ensenanza A Nivel Familiar, is available from Editorial Pax-Mexico, Libreria Carlos Cesarman, S.A., Apartado Postal 45-009, Mexico 1, D.F. Mexico.)

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Koshy, T. "Integrated Non-Formal Education for Mothers." Social Change: Journal of the Council for Social Development, Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, March-June 1973. Council for Social Development, Sangha Rachana, 53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110 003, India.

Describes an experimental program to test the effectiveness of functional-literacy and other NFE techniques in improving child-care and nutrition knowledge among pregnant women and new mothers in Indian villages. pp. 28-32.

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Latham, Michael C. Health Strategies for the Control of Childhood Malnutrition. Discussion Paper No. 228. 1976. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

Discusses the planning of nutrition programs, particularly those in which health personnel play a leading role. Includes a critical assessment of the three levels of treatment and prevention: the hospital, the nutrition rehabilitation center, and the health clinic. 18 pp.

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Macagba, Rufino L. Jr. How Applicable is Western Medicine in Developing Countries? n.d. World Vision International, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016, USA.

Explains why integrated health programs adapted to local needs and conditions are essential in so many countries to strike at the heart of the causes of ill health: difficult access to health services, poor nutrition, poverty, and ignorance. Cites two examples of such programs now in operation in Indonesia and central Tanzania and describes the scope of his own organization's efforts. 6 pp.

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People. Vol. 3, No. 1, 1976. A quarterly publication of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). IPPF, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

A special issue on nutrition, population, and development. Contains five related papers including interviews with three world experts on nutritional problems in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. A concluding feature appraises the global prospect on nutrition and population. 55 pp. (Available in English, French, and Spanish.)

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Sai, Fred T., with Penny Kane. Health, Nutrition and Population in Human Settlements. Occasional Essay No. 5. 1977. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

Points out the need for a definition of health care that includes more than treating the sick. Suggests that health workers are in a good position to integrate health activities with total community development. 32 pp. (Other IPPF publications in this series include: Some Ethical Issues in Family Planning; Population and National Development: The Dilemma of Developing Countries; Food, Population and Politics; Defining Family Health Needs, Standards of Care and Priorities: With Particular Reference to Family Planning.)

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Schofield, Sue. Development and the Problems of Village Nutrition. 1979. Croom Helm Ltd., 2-10 St. John's Road, London SW11, England, UK.

Presents the results of a systematic survey to determine the different types of aid necessitated by malnutrition in any given village area around the world. Discusses methods for collecting essential data on nutrition. Shows how to identify problems by type of main food staple, type of village economy, value of food consumption, village site and location, and accessibility to larger centers of population. Includes seasonal timing problems and nutritional differences from one village to another. 174 pp.

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Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI). Catalogue of Educational Materials. 1978. VHAI, C-14 Community Centre, Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi 110 016, India.

Presents a variety of health-education materials (books, flash-cards, posters, slides, filmstrips, records, reprints) available in India for rural and hospital workers. Includes the following information: title, cost, appropriate audience, index, languages available, policy for mail orders through VHAI. Covers 16 general health areas. 44 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). Breast-feeding. 1979. Maternal and Child Health Unit, Division of Family Health, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

A reference guide for the health worker, this practical brochure deals with the natural course of breast-feeding, preparation for breast-feeding, nutrition of the mother, weaning, child-spacing, and ways in which the health worker can assist the mother. The points made are general and, therefore, readily adaptable to local conditions. 40 pp.

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World Health Organization (WHO). Education Aspects of Family Health and Integrated Rural Development. Report on a Workshop held in Morogoro, Tanzania. October 1975. Documentation Centre, Family Health Division, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Describes a comprehensive workshop on more effective collaboration between national and international agencies in the educational aspects of services designed to improve the quality of life in Africa. Useful for those interested in an integrated approach to development. 107 pp. (Available in English, French, and Spanish.)

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8.0 NUTRITION AND HEALTH

ACTION/Peace Corps. Manual Didactico: Huertos Escolares Y Nutricion (Teaching Manual: School Gardens and Nutrition). 1976. Program and Training Journal, Reprint Series No. 18. ACTION/Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525, USA.

Offers step-by-step guidelines for using school gardens in nutrition programs. Includes detailed instructions on gardening and provides examples of activities for class sessions on hygiene, vitamins and minerals, dental care, washing fruits and vegetables, food storage, and a host of other health topics. Also contains an illustrated section on nutrition. 137 pp. (Available in Spanish and English.)

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Cast, Mariam and Ofelia Padres. "An Education in Nutrition." Dialogue. Summer/Fall 1978. International Voluntary Services, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Part of a special issue on health care and its effects on development. Discusses nutrition-education approaches in "scale clinics" for children under five in Papua New Guinea and problems that make the use of these strategies difficult. Outlines a nutrition teaching unit for parents, health workers, and students. Also describes weekly radio programs about nutrition, recent improvements in subsistence agriculture, and nutrition strategies for school children. pp. 12-17. (Available in English, French, and Spanish.)

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Centro para el Desarrollo de la Educacion No-Formal (CEDEN). Desarrollo Infantil y Educacion No-Formal. 1977. CEDEN, Apartado Aereo 53772, Bogota, Colombia.

Compilation of reports on a CEDEN study of the relationship between malnutrition and several variables associate with diet, socio-economic level, and mental development. Includes tables on demographic characteristics and the food-consumption pattern of infants in a Bogota neighborhood. In Spanish. 112 pp.

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D'Heer, A. Une Nourriture Saine. n.d. Projet-Soya, B.P. 110, Kananga, Zaire.

Two volumes for rural health workers provide information on nutrition. Volume 1 (48 pp.) summarizes topics such as maternal and child nutrition and the use of soya and vegetables in food preparation. Volume 2 (80 pp.) suggests methods and materials for stimulating discussions on the topics outlined in the first volume. In French.

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Jones, Edna M. and Sara J. Munger, with Maria Tourdes Conocono and Margarita Fortuna. Applications of a Field Guide for Evaluation of Nutrition Education to Programs in the Philippines. 1978. Office of Nutrition, Development Support Bureau, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Experimental work with demonstration projects on malnutrition prevention and mothercraft nutrition in the Philippines substantiated beliefs that evaluation methodology could be applied by persons with no prior experience or academic training in evaluation, and the results put to practical use. 75 pp.

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"Northeast Brazil: An Experiment in Nutrition Education." Reading Rural Development Communications Bulletin 6. March 1979. Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre, University of Reading, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ, England, UK.

Describes a trial health and nutrition program in four villages in Brazil. The project attempted to apply Freire's methodology to nutrition education. pp. 12-15.

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Pacey, Arnold. Gardening for Better Nutrition. n.d. Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd., 9 King Street, London WC2E 8HN, England, UK.

Describes how women gardeners and other food producers not included in commercial-crop-oriented extension services can grow vegetables for family consumption. Discusses illnesses associated with poor nutrition, vegetables most relevant to their prevention, and conditions necessary for cultivation of specific crops. Makes reference to numerous case studies. Of particular interest to nutrition planners. 64 pp.

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Rohde, Jon Eliot, with Djauhar Ismail et al. Training Course for Village Nutrition Programs. n.d. Indonesian Department of Health. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Ericskon Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Describes an integrated ten-day program for Indonesians covering such areas as nutrition, anthropometry, village weighing program, supplementary feeding, nutritional first aid, simple curative health services, home gardening, and organization/management. Includes specific objectives in the areas, teaching methods and activities, course schedule, evaluation, and results. 35 pp. (Also available is a supplementary document prepared by the same authors: Checklist of Implementation Steps for Village Nutrition Programme (Guide), n.d., 35 pp.)

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9.0 RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Dievler, Anne (compiler). Literacy, Education and Health Development: Annotated Bibliography. Prepared for the Symposium on Literacy, Education and Health Development, March 1981, Ann Arbor. 1981. Department of Health Planning and Administration, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA.

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Epstein, T. Scarlett. The Social Context of Education and Health. Paper presented at the Symposium on Literacy, Education and Health Development, March 1981, Ann Arbor. 1981. Department of Health Planning and Administration, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA. 22 pp.

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Grosse, Robert. Some Research Priorities in Education and Health. Paper presented at the Symposium on Literacy, Education and Health Development, March 1981, Ann Arbor. 1981. Department of Health Planning and Administration, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA. 18 pp.

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Headlam, Susan. Ante-Natal Training Course for Village Health Worker. 1980. World Relief, 450 Gundersen, P.O. Box WRC, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, USA. 19 pp.

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Headlam, Susan. Child Care. 1980. World Relief, 450 Gundersen, P.O. Box WRC, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, USA. 58 pp.

****

Headlam, Susan. Twenty Points on Hygiene, Minor Ailments and First Aid. World Relief, 450 Gundersen, P.O. Box WRC, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, USA. 18 pp.

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Hosken, Fran P. The Childbirth Picture Book. 1981. Women's International Network News, 187 Grant Street, Lexington, Massachusetts 02173, USA. 60 pp.

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Kahn, Carol. That Our Children Will Not Die. n.d. Cycle Publications, P.O. Box 3923, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017, USA. 12 pp.

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Meyer, Manfred (ed.). Health Education by Television and Radio: Conference Report. 1981. Internationales Zentralinstitut fur das Jugend-und Bildungsfernsehen, Bayerischer Rundfunk, Rundfunkplatz 1, D-8000 Munchen 2, Federal Republic of Germany. 44 pp. + appendices.

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Meyer, Manfred, Silvia Huth, Frieder v. Krusenstjern and Paul Lohr (compilers). Health Education by Television and Radio: A Selected Bibliography. 1980. Internationales Zentralinstitut fur das Jugend-und Bildungsfernsehen, Bayerischer Rundfunk, Rundfunkplatz 1, D-8000 Munchen 2, Federal Republic of Germany. 75 pp.

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National Council for International Health. National Council for International Health (NCIH), 2121 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

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Tregoning, Sr. Mary Ann. The Primary Health Education for Indigenous Healers (PREHETIH) Programme. 1980. For further information, contact Holy Family Hospital, Box 36, Techiman, B/A, Ghana. 7 pp.

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World Health Forum: An International Journal of Health Development. World Health Organization (WHO), 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

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